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SWIETER THAN LILIES.

Sweeter than spice-laden breezes of Ind, Enchanting the senses, transporting the mind, is the breath of my lova for size uses each t Sweet SOZODONT, making her breath a deigh

BREEZES IN THE SPICE ISLANDS are not laden with more fragrance than a breath rendered pure and aromatic with SOZODONT, which restores white-ness to yellow teeth and soundness to defective on-ther the soundness to defective of the soundness of the sound of the half of the sound of the sound of the sound of the the force of persuasion, with a mosthful of unsean, dis-colored teeth and an unpleasant trenth. SOZODONT tem-edies both these repulsive physical traits, and is pre-emi-nently healthful as well as effective.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Two hundred Anarchists have been arrested in various cities of France. —— Cholera is epidemic in Benares, India, and the mortality is great; four cases have been discovered near Paris. === It is rumored that Fox and Borrowe will fight a duel in Belgium. == The Czar will pay a four-days' visit to Emperor William at

Congress .- Both branches in session, ==== The Senate: The Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed; a resolution of inquiry in regard to the proposed silver conference was adopted. - The House: Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, spoke vigorously on a resolution, which failed of passage, to expunge from "The Record" certain

Domestic.—An entertainment in honor of Shakespeare's birthday was given by A. M. Palmer and members of his company at Edwin Forrest Home. = Three hundred men began work making tin-plate in Coates & Co.'s mill in Baltimore. Warden Thayer and Keeper Buck, of Clinton Prison, conferred with Edward Murphy, jr., re garding the escape of O'Brien, the bunco man, == The National Silver Committee issued a call for a silver convention to meet in Washington on May 26 and 27. - Delegates to the Albany Convention were elected in many counties of this

City and Suburban .- Edward S. Jaffray died. The League baseball season was opened here and in Brooklyn; the Giants won and los a game with Washington and Brooklyn won and tied a game with Philadelphia. === The Montauk Brooklyn gave a dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. - The annual dinner of the St. George's Society took place at

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair or elear and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 56 1-8.

Delmonico's.

Public confidence in France has been restored during the last week by the firmness and energy displayed by the Government in dealing with the Anarchists. According to our cable dispatches published to-day over one hundred suspects were arrested yesterday by the authorities in Paris, Lyons and other centres of Anarchist activity. The panic at present seems to be no longer on the side of the public, but on that of the dynamite men, who are apparently doing their best to get rid of their explosives in order to save themselves from arrest. Under the circumstances, no further apprehensions need be entertained of Anarchist disturbances on May Day.

A dispatch which Governor Seay, of Oklahoma, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior is an emphatic and most gratifying tribute to the proverbial good-nature of the American people. The Governor assures Secretary Noble that the settlement of the new lands in the Territory has been accomplished without any bloodshed-" not a riot, not a gunshot wound in all the country." When one considers that the love of money is the root of all evil and that the love of land is a phase of the love of money, the significance of this testimony of the Governor to the temper of the new settlers cannot be mistaken. They were as peaceable as they were adventurous. They were determined to secure homes, but they did not altogether lose sight of the golden rule in their eager quest for eligible building sites. Let us hope they will all live long and prosper.

The serious seismic disturbances which have taken place in California during the last week have furnished a striking and satisfactory demonstration of the fact that the new and improved methods of construction have rendered even the loftiest buildings practically earthquake-proof. Although the shock on Tuesday last at San Francisco was the most severe that has been experienced there in twenty years, yet, according to the dispatch of our Golden Gate correspondent which we publish to-day. the great "Chronicle," Crocker and Mills buildings, covering each of them a large area and possessing a height of over ten stories, remained totally uninjured, not even a bit of plaster having fallen from the walls or the The only houses that have been wrecked, either at San Francisco or in the interior, are the buildings that have been cheaply and hadly constructed; and it is hoped that the lesson furnished thereby will lead to an improvement in the methods of "running up" buildings, especially in the country towns O'Ferrall, of Virginia, paid his little tribute through California.

The two million dollars that were shipped gold that was drained from this country for into power and keep it there, and the leader - is so engaging a novelty that the public would

port yesterday was crowded with passengers published report of the secretary of the Britures of \$35,000,000.

The work of arousing interest in the Grant Monument, the sort of interest which manifests itself in the form of subscriptions to the fund, success. A project which had fallen into a

FOR THE GRANT MONUMENT.

discouraging and almost hopeless condition, which had apparently lost all power of engaging attention in this city, and which in other communities had even been made the familiar subject of unbecoming ridicule and jest, has suddenly been inspired with vigorous life, so that it helds a prominent place in the thoughts of thousands and is daily becoming more conspicuous and attractive. As we have already said, the originator of this new impulse is General Horace Porter, recently elected president of the Monument Association. He is a man of many talents, and he is devoting them all to the service of this enterprise. He has always been the opposite of slothful, but we venture to say that he has never worked so hard before as during the last month. He is capable of feeling enthusiasm, but he possesses the rarer faculty of imparting his own spirit

undertook the task, and he is going to succeed.

Any expression of admiration and gratitude for the zeal and skill and sagacity which have produced such results would be inadequate if it failed to recognize the unwearied and unselfish devotion of those whose co-operation General Porter has enlisted. They are not few in number. The mainspring of the new movement was the organization and multiplication of agents to put and keep it in operation. All the professional and mercantile interests of the city have been drawn upon. Hundreds of committees have been appointed, and not only appointed but inspired. Personal application has taken the place of general argument and appeal. The spirit of emulation has been carried into every quarter of the city, and every industry has become a centre of influence and effort. The response has been hearty and liberal. General Porter set before him the task of completing the fund of \$500,000 by April 27, the anniversary of General Grant's birth. The time was short and the goal seemed to many hopelessly remote. But it will be reached if the next few days keep the promises which are confidently made for them. Practically it might make little or no difference if a small part of the needed sum remained unpledged on the coming Wednesday, but there would be a special satisfaction in laying upon that date the cornerstone of a monument that had been paid for in advance. Eloquent words will be spoken then, and the ceremonies will be brilliant and imposing, but no speech or spectacular display could be so appropriate and welcome as the announcement that the fund had been completed. General Porter ardently desires to be able to make that announcement, and he

has amply earned such a pleasure and reward. The statements of the association ought to be the means of finishing the work, for these City Hall is left where it stands, there will be demonstrate the skill and devotion with which a desperate attempt to place alongside of it or for the cause, surely that speaks for itself. New-York is to be distinguished for all time community by the last wishes of General Grant, Every consideration of pride and gratitud should impel the people of this city to redeem the pledge made in their name, and thus fitting-

ly honor the coming anniversary.

SCORE ONE FOR HILL. One Democrat more or less in a Congress where the party has a majority of one hundred tral Park, and it will be equally effective now and fifty already is not a matter of much consequence. It does not affect results. Indeed, from the point of view of partisan advantage, the Democrats who seem to be more in harmonious and quarrelsome the larger their majority, might well prefer to reduce rather than increase their number, while the Republicans, seeing the embarrassments in which their opponents have been plunged by their unwieldiness, might well vote to increase their troubles by piling their enormous majority still higher. The Rockwell case, however, was not decided on considerations of political finesse. The continued occupancy by Mr. Rockwell of a seat in the House to which he was not elected has no political effect. His own party is no stronger, the Republicans no weaker for it. Still, the vote by which he has been sented is not without considerable political significance. Public attention has been attracted to the case in an unusual degree, and the interest in it has been much more marked than in ordinary cases of contested elections. And this, not because the facts differed so materially from the ordinary accompaniments of such cases. No unusual conditions appeared, no outrages or crimes, or frauds of an extraordinary character, nothing, indeed, but a state of things which has come to be common and familiar in election

contests.

What gave the case its unusual interest and attached such significance to the result was the fact that it raised the question once more in concrete form as to the leadership and the policy of the Democratic party for the Presidential campaign, and possibly for a considerable period hereafter. For the facts in the case were so notoriously adverse to the claim of Rockwell that up to the time when Senator Hill took an active interest in his behalf very few of his own party friends had the slightest idea that he would be able to retain his seat. Except for Senator Hill's interference no one doubts that Rockwell would have been ignominiously ejected by a Congress in which his party has one hundred and fifty majority. Even the partisan Committee on Contested Elections had reported against him, and the expressions of approval of the report by Democratic members had been so general and so positive that it was not supposed until a few days before the vote was taken that he had more than the ghost of a chance. He was saved by the fact that Senator Hill not only supported his claim, but threw himself boldly and bodily into the fight entirely disappeared." It is added that the and made a personal matter of it. It was, in fact, when the vote came to be taken a simple test of the strength of David B. Hill as the leader of his party. The cleavage in the Democratic party in Congress was on that line, and no other. This was brought out when Mr. to Grover Cleveland and evoked applause from that gentleman's followers.

The line is drawn between Senator Hill a to Europe yesterday in the form of specie are leader and the policy, all too well known, by of tails-no ordinary tails, but tails which atfar from constituting the sum total of American which he would bring the Democratic party tain a fine growth of 10,000,000 miles a day

seven great ocean liners which sailed from this he and his supporters represent. One stands for bold, outspoken defiance of public opin- up to politics, all of us would find it a relief ion, the other for shuffling pretence. In the now and then to turn from the campaign and on the other side of the Atlantic. The amount Rockwell case Hill scores one, and an impor- fix our eyes upon a comet so superior as this of American money which they will leave there tant victory. It was gained against odds, by is almost incalculable, and only a faint idea dint of extraordinary personal exertion, and until the conclusion of the Presidential canvass. thereof can be gathered from the recently not without considerable risk. It gives him a renewed hold upon the large number of Demoish Embassy at Rome, in which he shows that crats who believe the mission of the party to the average annual expenditure of American be simply to "get there." It adds another to citizens in Italy attains the colossal figures of the arguments of his supporters who insist that citizens in Italy alone attains the colossal fig- the party must nominate a candidate who has shown the capacity for organizing victory. The turn of the tide for the last week or two has been pretty clearly toward Cleveland. The vote in the Rockwell case gives it a set in the other direction. It is now Hill's turn to smile. So long as he carries the State of New-York is going forward with extraordinary energy and in his pocket, and controls one branch of Congress while holding a seat in the other, he doubtless thinks there is no need to be discouraged.

HANDS OFF THE CITY HALL.

The Tammany scheme to place the proposed new city building in the City Hall Park was forced through the Legislature shortly before the adjournment, and we presume little time will be lost in beginning to carry it into effect. That Governor Flower will sign the bill is one of the things that may be taken for granted. According to this act, the building may be placed in the City Hall Park or elsewhere in this vicinity. That "elsewhere" is doubt less merely a bit of drollery on the part of the framers of the bill, although the park had been specifically exempted from use as a site for the building; this being done by an act of the Legislature passed in response to a popular deto others. He expected to succeed, when he mand not unlike that which recently brought about the repeal of the totally indefensible Speedway law.

The eyes of Tammany Hall have long been turned greedily toward the City Hall Park. Its chief value, seemingly, in the opinion of the men who now control the city is as a building site. At various times monstrous wings to the City Hall have been planned, or else a huge, unsightly building which would overtop the City Hall and cover the greater part of the open space remaining in the park. It seems probable now that an effort will be made to tear down the City Hall itself, and to erect upon its site an immense pile which shall furnish room enough for all the city offices and give opportunity for Tammany contractors to reap enormous profits. As a consolation to those who look upon the City Hall as a building which should be preserved intact, it is propesed to take it down stone by stone, transport it to one of the new parks, and there re-creet it as a museum or something of the sort. Even Controller Myers, who has sometimes displayed sturdy opposition to Tammany jobs, has been converted to this project, and is evidently prepared to advocate it at the next meeting of the new Municipal Building Commission.

Judging by what has occurred in the past, we may reasonably expect to see a scheme of this kind pushed through the commission in haste and before an opportunity has been given for public sentiment to declare itself. Therefore, it behooves those of our citizens who believe that the symmetrical and stately City Hall should remain untouched, and that such a building as is needed for city offices should not be placed in the City Hall Park, to take instant time. Hands off the City Hall and the City to a close. the threatened misfortune is to be averted. Delay in this momentous matter will be fraught with special danger. Whatever is done, should plainly and promptly. Tammany will obey. The power of public opinion was strikingly shown in the recent attempt to distigure Cen-

THE NEW COMET.

It is announced that the California Astronomical Society intends to present a medal to Professor Lewis Swift, of Rochester, in grate ful recognition of the service which he ren dered science in discovering a new comet. This is as it should be, and it is to be expected that the astronomical societies of other States will follow the example which this one in California has set. Comets are so few, so far between, they have such a genius for shunning the public gaze, that a watcher of the skies who discovers any sort of a one richly deserves a medal. But the comet to which Professor Lewis has introduced the world is no ordinary member of its race. No indeed. It is a comet which would attract attention in a full congress of heavenly bodies. The comet of 1764 which produced so great a sensation, could boast the possession of half a dozen tails. But Professor Barnard is reported as asserting that this latest comet has "at least" a dozen. "At least" attests that the Professor has made a conservative estimate. No one need be surprised if it turns out that the newcomer has fifteen or twenty tails. Think of discovering single-handed a comet with twenty tails! Professor Swift not only ought to be showered with medals, but the freedom of the astronomical world ought to be presented to him in a gold

The tail of a comet is an interesting study It is about as uncertain, as we all know, as the traditional white man. It is long to-day and short to-morrow: now it dazzles and protrudes and anon it faints and disappears. When a comet is on its way to the sun it would seem to be bent upon making as large and brilliant an impression as possible upon the gorgeous centre of the solar system. Accordingly, its habit is at such a time to display in its most effulgent state all the tail adornment at its command. On the other hand, when it is moving away from the sun, as if conscious that it was turning its back on supreme greatness, it shows but a dull and shrivelled tail. The new comet evidently is as variable as any of his predecessors when it comes to tails. The public is informed that the last telescopic view of it "exhibited the fact that in less than twenty-four hours the third tail had formed to the extent of 10.000.000 miles while the northern tail had comet possesses "a complicated system of tails," and that when Professor Swift observed it on Thursday it was showing only two members of this complicated system, between which, however, "a fine nucleus" of another appeared.

Students of the heavens, and all others who take any interest in astronomy-that most fascinating and inspiring of studies-will regret to hear that the comet is "growing fainter." A celestial visitor swinging a complicated system

the benefit of the Old World. Each of the ship of Grover Cleveland with the policy which fain have it prolong its stay indefinitely. This

AFTER THE APRIL RAIN. Two days of rain have deepened the tones

promoting Nature's orderly processes of growth and vegetable assimilation one needs to walk in a carefully planted garden before and after the rain. With the breath of the early spring a life-giving spirit seems to brood over the ground until it is tremulous with creative energy. The heart of every tree begins to throb faintly with renewed vigor; the rootlets of the perennial plants and shrubs are thrilled with a however, a copy of a "confidential" circular, which touch of life and are set in motion; and the is new to us, and which is so unblushing in its tiny seedlings struggle from darkness to light rascality, and at the same time so shrewdly dewith the universal impulse of organized exist- vised, as to be one of the most dangerous of all ence. The most delicate of all the processes its class. of Nature's refined alchemy are these required at the beginning of plant life. Air and soil are stored with all the elements needed for the growth of tree and seedling alike, but the vital force as it feebly pulsates in the hairlike that there is growth. The tepid April rains, which soften and saturate the soil about the rootlets and bring to them their food in solution so that it can be taken up and digested by the most tender cell organism, work out the most difficult problem of plant-life. The-result is what is seen by the trained eye in the April garden after the rain. Before the rain there is evidence that the

touched by it. After the rain there is unerring growth, and it is this that makes the life worth rain to have spent its force in shooting upward to the light and to have been languishing with drooping leaf and ill-nourished stem has begun to grow in earnest. Sweet peas which had been bowing their bruised heads in the dust now stand erect and are ready to climb the and gives promise of the full blade in the ear. The lilacs have burst into leaf, and the pear trees seem to need only a single day's sun bath in order to blossom into loveliness. Even the backward maples and beeches are trembling with repressed vitality in their eagerness to join the procession of growing and leafing trees. The April rain has come and gone. The Eastertide miracle of resurrected life has been needed when the new movement, into which Genand practical development.

The reality of growth, which is impressed apon the observing mind after the April rains. carries with it the promise of the perfection of life in flowering and fruiting. There are many manuals on gardening and farming, but it is a dull amateur who cannot learn during his first summer in a garden that the main thing is to make the plant grow. If he can do that, and at the right time of growth, he will have steps to make their opinions known. We be- the fruit in perfection. Vigorous, healthful, lieve there is no time to be lost. Even if the and not too exhausting growth involves of necessity the fulfilment of all the laws of organized existence. The fruit must come in due the work has lately been prosecuted; and as near it a structure that cannot fail to mar its season when there is the natural order of fair proportions while at the same time ruining growth following the return of life. What is York, the park. Unless the people are aroused to seen after the April rain is the practical proof the threatened disaster, and unless they de- that the restored life of Nature is to have full patriot. The sacred trust imposed upon this mand with emphasis that Tammany shall hold fruition when the growing period has ended its hand, this thing will be done within a short and the time for ripening and mellowing draws

life affer death is unfolded. She is the work ing chemist of the springtime and early sumbe done at once. If the people speak out mer of growth. Life without growth will soon end. There cannot be one without the other, and in order that there may be growth with life all the orderly processes of Nature's marvellous alchemy begin with the April rain. The touch of life comes to a dead world, and then it is for a full season an active, overwrought world of growth and vegetation. Nature's work done when the conditions are supplied for perfect growth. The fruiting comes when the resources of soil, sunlight and moisture are exbausted and when further growth is impossible

MOUNTAIN-TOP METEOROLOGY. The abandonment of meteorological stations ipon mountain-tops-more especially Pike's Peak and Mt. Washington-is lamented by M. de Fon cielle in an article contributed recently to "La science Illustree," and the opinion is expressed therein that the United States Government owes it to the civilized world to restore these observatories at an early day. These sentiments are probably shared by many other scientists on both sides of the Atlantic; for within two or three years, since it was determined to suspend continuous observations on Pike's Peak and Mt. Washington, a new interest has been developed in that class of data. If all of the objects originall sought in the establishment of these stations have not been attained, new ones certainly have now shown themselves to be worthy of pursuit, A fresh change of Government policy, therefore, instead of betraying weakness and inconsistency, would indicate that same suggetty and progressive spirit which have characterized the manage ment of the United States Weather Service from its beginning.

Curiously enough, just at the time when the two American mountain observatories were about to be closed, several European countries were opening just such stations in increased number, still further improving the equipment of existing ones. Austria established one on the Sounblick in the Tyrolean Alps; France. which already had two, on the Pic du Midt and the Puy de Dome, undertook to place still another on Mont Blane, although this attempt has not yet proved successful. of the data obtained from Ben Nevis in Scotland was heightened by the opening of a station at the base of that elevation. And still other like enterprises might be mentioned by way of illus-

conviction, at which meteorologists have been formation and translation need to be studied in layers of air thousands of feet above the surface of the earth. Dr. Julius Hann, director of the Austrian Weather Service, in a paper presented o the Vienna Academy two years ago this month. offered data secured on the Sonnblick, and an reument based thereon which threatened to revolutionize our theories of storm causation. great was the interest thus excited that the observations made on Pike's Peak for fifteen years were exhumed and printed as a special volume of the "Harvard Annals," such value did Professor Pickering attach thereto; and the barometric are temperature curves, from base and summit of Mount Washington for sixteen winters, were collated and illustrated with discrams in the Monthly Weather Review" last summer and autumn. A vigorous and general discuss on, more over, was precipitated among meteorologists, which, while not leading to definite conclusions, has shown the great importance of renewed

and even more extended study of the upper air. For this purpose balloons offer some advantages not possessed by mountains; but for continuous, systematic work, mountains and such structures as the Eiffel Tower are of the highest value.

INTELLECTUAL BUNCO-STEERERS. The stereotyped "green goods" circular is doubtless pretty familiar to the general public, especially the rural public. Every mail brings us copies of it, which have been sent to our subscribers of color in lawn and meadow and swollen the throughout the country, and which they, with buds of every leating shrub and tree. In order the characteristic intelligence of Tribune readers, to appreciate the efficacy of April showers in promptly "put where they will do most good," by turning them ever to us for the exposure and possible punishment of the senders. swindling circulate, too, are extant, and are frequently brought to our notice. Many of them are so cunningly devised as to entrap all but the most wary, while others are so palpably fraudulent as to inspire wonder that any one can think so meanly of the public as to imagine that it will be deceived thereby. We have just received,

This delectable sheet is issued by some person who describe themselves as "journalists" (Heaven spare the mark!) and is addressed to students in seminaries and colleges, among whom, we are informed, it has been widely circulated. It reminds them that if they want to have a good rootlet is lacking in efficiency. The touch of time, to enjoy athletic sports and social diverlife is there, and the natural food of the plant sions, they will have little leisure for literary is abundantly provided; but it is not until the work. It therefore offers to "fill a long felt needed elements are supplied in diluted form want" by supplying to students all sorts of literary productions, law, medical and mathematical theses, lectures, sermons, and political speeches. High-school orations and essays are offered for as little as three dollars each, college essays and ctations run up to twelve dollars, "invectives" cost twenty dollars, sermons twenty-five, and a scholarly lecture on any topic, "humorous, historical, or profound," may be had for from ten to fifty

The putters-forth of this precious screed boast spirit of life has been moving over the earth that they have already furnished a large number and that every organized thing has been of such documents to students in the foremost colleges, and have given entire satisfaction in proof that with life has come the power of every case. In this we believe them to be liars. We do not believe that any large number of living. The seedling which seemed before the American college students are so lost to honor presented to young men at the very time when their power of moral resistance is least. could pity and forgive a youth who, worn with wire trellis. The sluggish corn has pierced of weakness listened and yielded to such a temptawith its elastic spear-point the surface crust tion. But for the man who, for sake of gain, would thus tempt a youth to begin manhood with a lie, and who would thus use the loftiest elements of nature as means for debasing morals and destroying character, it is impossible to have any feelings save those of abhorrence.

There are three days more in which to complete the Grant Monument Fund. About \$350,000 was followed by workaday evidences of growth eral Horace Porter has infused so much life and vigor, was started. This sum divided among the residents of the metropolitan district would be an inappreciable amount for each. Modest subscriptions from one-tenth of them would easily fill the treasury. Every effort should be made in this direction in order that General Porter may have the satisfaction of announcing, before the corner stone is laid on Wednesday, that the entire amount needed has been obtained.

> Chairman O'Ferrall, of the House Committee on Elections, compares Cleveland to a lion and Hill to a fox. There certainly is fitness in the latter comparison, though it may be doubted if any fox that ever lived was half so unscrupulous and self-seeking as the junior Senator from New-

Superintendent Byrnes has read the police captains another lesson regarding their duty to en force the laws with rigor and diligence. He instructed them that the police force must work harder than ever before, and display the utmost No lovelier place of rest or nobler site for a Hall Park! This is the cry that must be The same Nature which preaches the most earnestness in arresting lawbreakers and securing memorial could be found in all the world. shouted in the cars of the Tammany bosses if convincing of all the Eastertide sermons does evidence against them. The new head of the not remain in the pulpit when the mystery of force means business-there is no doubt about that. secure better discipline and to break up routine. The city is not likely to suffer because two or three captains have resigned in consequence of the recent changes. Mr. Hyrnes has made a good start. He evidently appreciates his opportunity and means to make the most of it. In so doing he will have the warm approval of every good

> Hill's Legislature has succeeded in giving saloonkeepers a monopoly of the sale of drink, and Tammany Hall a monopoly of fraud in carrying elections on the Tweed plan. Never has there been a session characterized by so many monstrous

An expert has been assuring a Boston audience that a four hours' trip between that city and New-York is by no means an impossibility. It would require an average speed of sixty miles an hour, with occasional spurts of seventy miles; the tracks must be straightened, full speed maintained in passing stations, and the weight of trains greatly reduced. This expert estimates that a train carrying 260 passengers need not weigh over seventyfive tons, which would be a reduction of 150 tons from the weight of trains now in use; this he regards as one of the chief factors in the problem of four-hours' trip. In connection with this, it is interesting and reassuring to recall the recently expressed opinion of another railroad expert, that no accident has yet been caused simply by the high speed of a train. The experience of our fastest trains seems to bear out this sweeping assertion. From New-York to Boston in four hours would imply a trip from New-York to Chicago in twelve. There is little probability that this will be accomplished in time to accommodate visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The work of the New-York Kindergarten Associa tion is one we are glad to commend. Its object is to establish free kindergartens in crowded sections of the city for the benefit of poor children. By May 1 it will have seven of these schools in operation, thereby giving 350 little children a right start in life and saving them for a few hours each day from the corrupting influences of street life. The association has been in existence only a little more than two years, and has made an excellent beginning in a most important work. A similar association has been started recently in Brooklyn, and purposes to do a like work for that

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. C. Stedman has gone on a sea-voyage, his first vacation in many years, to recruit his strength slowly arriving for years, that the secrets of storm and to get beyond reach of the mail. He means henceforth to be relieved somewhat from correspondence and from the various demands which have spared him little time for his own work.

The incident which shaped the professional caree of the late Paul Dillingham, ex-Governor of Vermont, was cutting his foot with an axe while chopping trees. when he was about twenty-one years old. Although dis abled only for a time, he had a slight limp all the abled only for a time, a made a sign and the life in consequence of this painful mishap. While recovering from the immediate effects of the blow he spent many hours in general reading in a lawyer's office, and this led to lits looking into the law, and finally adopting it as his profession.

Judge Teft, one of the recently appointed Federal Circuit Court Justices, has directed that all witnesses undergoing examinations in his presence shall stand, and not sit, and aftorneys are required to do so like-wise. The rule has provoked much comment. His reason for having witnesses stand is that a hearing is thus expedited.

of Illinots, will accept the office of United States Sub-Treasurer in Chicago is open to some doubt. "The Chicago Times" intimates that he may decline the honor, and that he was not consulted in advance re-

garding it. The compliment intended by Senator Cullon in securing the office for Mr. Tanar is said to be appreciated, but there was a general expectation that the prize would be awarded to another man-famuel B. Raymond.

Lieutenant Totten declares that he will leave New

Professor Goetschius, of the musical departme of the Fine Arts College in the Syracuse University, has received an offer from the New-England Conservators of Music of the chair of the Theory of Music in that institution. He had not yet decided, at last accounts, whether he would take it or not.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Dickinson, general officers of the King's Daughters, were expected in Louisville on Saturday, to spend two or three days. A series of receptions and meetings had been carefully planned by the local societies; and many visitors from Cincinnati and other cities were expected.

Apropos of the Empress Eugenie's strict observance of Lent, even now, "The Pall Mall Gazette" tells these stories, which date back two decades: "On one of the fast days, in the years when the Second Empire was still in its heyday, Prince Jerome diced at the Tulleries. The Empress, who was just recover-ing from a violent attack of illness, had been ordered to eat the wing of a chicken. The Prince observing this breach of the laws of the Church, the Empress explained, 'When you are here, you are so wicked Prince Jerome thereupon refused to cat any meat, on the plea 'that to-day I am fasting for the Empress.' the pica 'that to-day I am fasting for the Empress.'

Another time the Empress entered a church late in
the afternoon to perform her devotions. The beadle,
not recognizing her, told her it was time to close.
At that moment a priest passed, and said, very
politely, 'Madame, you can mish your devotions at
home. I anthorize you.' 'Impossible, Monsieur
I'Abbe.,' replied the Empress.: 'I have to receive the
Ambussandors when I get home. Don't tell anybody,
but I am the Empress Eugenle.' ''

In all probability Prince Bismarck will spend less time than usual this summer at Kissingen. According to German papers, it is possible that he will not visit the place at all. This supposition seems to have been founded on the fact that Dr. Schweninger, the ex-Chancellor's physician, has been in Nervi, near Genoa, recently, for the purpose of studying its climatic conditions. People who have talked with the Prince within the last two months say that he looks better and stronger than when in the Foreign Office in the famous Wilhelm-strasse in Berlin.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The second annual session of the School of Applied Ethics will open at Plymouth, Mass., on July 6, and will continue six weeks. Lectures by learned special-ists will be delivered on the history of religions, economies and ethics. The directors of the school are Professor C. H. Toy, of Harvard; Professor H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, and Felix Adler, of New-York.

She-I wonder how it is that there is so much kleptomania amongst our aristocracy.

He oh, hereditary tendencies, you know. Emerson says: "Thirty thousand theves landed at Hastings;" and these are their descendants.—(Pick Me Up.

With "The Creede (Col.) Chronicle " coming out every day, the erstwhile famous "Arizona Kicker" and "Howler" will soon have to take a back seat. In a recent editorial of "The Chronicle," entitled "Go Ye," the following passage occurs: "This morning you can go to the Tabernacle, tackle the gospel and from a spiritual standpoint help your hard. The Rev-erend Uzzell will shuffle the sacred shells, and it will be easy to guess the road that leads to peace. It will be remembered that our first draw was a failure— we got Paddock—but we have not weakened and we propose to stay in the game until we have secured a royal flush. Rev. Uzzell is not only doing good work as a lookout for the hereafter, but he is healing the helpless here. At his celebrated jag asylum in Denver he has taken that dreadful thirst from the throats of hundreds of Democrats, at \$75 per thirst, and fixed a flavor where the dark-brown taste so long had dwell. Go hear and see him; he is smarter than he looks."

"There's one thing that I can say," remarked the tramp after he had finished the gratuitous reflection. "I have always been true to myself. Yes, ma'am; I've lived a consistent life, and I'm proud of it. I was born dependent—man at birth is the most dependent of animals, you know—and I've been dependent ever since."—(Boston Transcript.

Nature is waxing vociferous; the trees are out on a

lark. If you listen you'll hear the crow cass, and the leautiful dogwood bark. Soon the fields will be vocal and joyous, with music of bird and bug, with just one thing to annoy us, to step in a puddle ker-chug.

Poor Patient.—"I sent for you, dector, because I know you are a noted physician, but I feel it my duty to inform you that I haven't over twenty-five dollars to my name."

Dr. Bigfee.—"Very well, then, we must try to care you up as quickly as possible."—(New-York Weekly.

Possibility," is the title of a thrilling short story which the friends of the Maryland Senator are getting published where it will do the most good. When any one tries to interview the hero in regard to it, however ne just smiles one of those famous Gorman smiles.

An Ignorant Woman.—Aunt Furby Low (reading—Here's where two men went down in one of the city sewers and were killed by sewer gas. What do they want gas in a sewer for. I wonder? Unite si Low in deep disgust.—To see by, of course. Do you think sewers have winders in them? A snake was recently found in Ireland. But the

people say it was undoubtedly brought over by some too convivial Sassenach.

The supermendent of the value for lunary. It is nothing more or less than frequent doses of the National game. Says he: "I believe that baseball is a homeopathic cure for lunary. It is a kind of craze in itself, and it gives the lumities a new kind of craziness to refleve them of the malady which afflicts their midds. I have noted our most melancholy patients watching baseball play, laughing heartlife them to the middless of the playing patients watching basecon pair and even immoderately at the mistakes of the playing and the funny incidents of the game. The free air which they breathe while sitting around the baseball field is beneficial to most of them, and I cultivate baseball, both because I like it myself and because I believe it is beneficial to the asylum patients.—(Chicago Mail.

We don't all look at guestions of ethics in the same way. A young English traveller in Valencia recently became enamored of a gypsy girl, but told the mother that he was not rich enough to marry her. The mother haghed and said: "What! not sich enough in the kand of guineas? Why, with so accomplished a thief as my daughter, you will be a

militonaire in a twelvemonth!?

Bound to Got in that Vote.—The last vote deposited in Rhode Island at the recent election was the vote of Eugene McAuliffe, of Providence. The entleman was in Cuba when he received a telegram telling him of the urgent necessity for every vote. Consuiting the shipping register he found that by taking a steamer which soiled that night he might with good weather reach Boston the day hefore election. Two hours later found him aboard ship. Adverse weather delayed the vessel, and at the dawn of election day the steamer was still out on the Atlantic. Port was reached late in the afternoon, and McAuliffe was just in time to take a train for Providence due just ten minutes before the time for closing the polis. The train was four minutes late. Hurling himself into a hack he bribed the driver to get him to the ward room in six minutes as Mr. McAuliffe bounded into the booth. His cross marks were made with lightning rapidity and he got in his ballot right on the last stroke. He will return to Cuba to complete the business he dropped to come back to vote. And yet there were some thousands of people in Providence who. I have no doubt, forgot to go to the polis or were "too busy" to give the time required for walking to the ward room.—(Boston Globe.

A few Sundays ago an Episcopal clergyman from the far West, who was visiting in the city, thought that he would attend service at the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's church. He was not aware, however, that Dr. Newton's congregation had moved from its West Forty eighth st. building some time ago, and that that Forty-eighth st. building some time ago, and that that building is now occupied by a congregation of colored people. So he was greatly puzzled as well as startled when on entering he saw that the occupants of the pews were nearly all colored people, but finally decided that it must be some special service. When the colored clerzyman came out, however, he determined to ask an explanation, which he did. "I knew Newton had been painted pretty black," he said in telling the story, "but I was hardly prepared for such rsical demonstration of the process. I may add that I stayed for the service, and heard a most excellent

A Prosperous Paper.—Fastern Man (who has invested s all in a booming Western town)—Your paper looks very prosperous.

Editor ("Daily Boomer")—Makin' money hand over

Eastern Man-Lots of advertising, ch? Editor-Yessirree, Got all the sheriff's sales.-(Puck.

A lady recently sent Professor Blacke a present of a cheese and a copy of sankey's hymns, and received from him the following note of thanks: Biessed is she who hath done what she could To make a lean man fat and a bad man good! For the body, cheese—for the soul, Sankey, For both—Thank'ee!

Gambolier-Paderewski came over First